

The Republican.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

HENRY D. STEVENS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24th, 1876.

For President of the United States,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE,

GEN. BEN. HARRISON, of Marion.

GEN. THOS. H. NELSON, of Vigo.

FOR ELECTORS THIRTEENTH DISTRICT,

FIELDING PRICKETT, of Noble.

FOR CONGRESS THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

JOHN H. BAKER.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. BENJ. HARRISON, of Marion.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, of Allen.

FOR JUDGES SUPREME COURT,

1st Dist. WM. P. EDSON, of Posey.

2d Dist. A. C. VORHIS, of Lawrence.

3d Dist. H. C. NEWCOMB, of Marion.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

ISAIAH P. WATTS, of Randolph.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

WILLIAM M. HESS, of Hendricks.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

GEORGE F. HERRIOTT, of Johnson.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JONATHAN W. GORDON, of Marion.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,

LEVIN D. MILLER, of Warrick.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,

CHARLES SCHOLL, of Clark.

FOR SUP. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

OLIVER H. SMITH, of Spencer.

FOR JUDGE OF DIST. CIRCUIT

SIDNEY KEITH.

FOR CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR

WALTER B. PERSHING.

FOR JOINT REPRESENTATIVE

JOHN S. BENDER.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

HENRY A. SNEY.

FOR TREASURER

BENJON JORDAN.

FOR SHERIFF

GEORGE W. SWANK.

FOR SURVEYOR

ABEL W. CHEW.

FOR CORONER

W. N. BAILEY.

FOR COMMISSIONERS

First Dist.—WM. B. MACOMBER.

Third Dist.—ELIAS HESS.

Center Township Ticket.

FOR TRUSTEE

HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

CYRUS C. WATSON.

WASHINGTON KELLEY.

FOR CONSTABLES

JEPHTHA ATKINSON.

THOMAS BLOSSINGHAM.

A CARD.

I take pleasure in saying to the

readers of the REPUBLICAN that I have

associated with me in its publication

and editorial management, Mr. Henry

D. Stevens, a newspaper writer of

large experience. Mr. Stevens will

assume the business control of the

office, will make Plymouth his home,

and will devote his entire time and

attention to the work of making the

REPUBLICAN a first-class and success-

ful newspaper, and I trust the people

of Marshall County will give him a

cordial welcome, and show it by re-

newed and increasing patronage.

JASPER PACKARD.

SALUTATORY.

With this number of the REPUBLICAN

we take full charge of its editorial

and business management. In doing

so it is necessary that we should

briefly state the position of the

REPUBLICAN and refer to some proposed

changes in its conduct.

First and foremost, the REPUBLICAN

will be a local newspaper in the

strict meaning of those words.

The local news of Marshall county

and this city is its legitimate field

and it will be given that prominence

which always belongs to the local

columns of a county newspaper. The

main circulation of the REPUBLICAN

being among the farmers of this

county, the character of its contents

will be chiefly determined by this

fact. We propose, therefore, to make

the REPUBLICAN a family newspaper,

one which shall meet the varied wants

of the homes of the people. General

and even political matters will be

made subordinate to this, the chief

aim of the REPUBLICAN. Its treat-

ment of all questions will be high-

toned and liberal and its conduct

candid and impartial.

In its political teachings the RE-
PUBLICAN will prove true to its name.

Without being the organ of any clique

or ring it will yet give its hearty and

intelligent support to the true and

original principles of Republicanism.

Without further promises we shall

leave the REPUBLICAN to speak for

itself. HENRY D. STEVENS.

The State election takes place on

the 10th of October, and the Nation-

al on the 7th of November.

Robert Lincoln, the only surviv-

ing son of A. Lincoln, intends to take

the stump for Tilden.—(Rochester

Sentinel. He intends to do no such a

cause. He still again ardently sup-

ported the 13th, 14th and 15th amend-

ments to the Constitution when they

were presented to the people for

adoption, and has always been their

constant advocate and defender. And

yet again, he has shown his ability in

the way of reform by defeating, on

three occasions, Allen, Thurman and

Pendleton of Ohio, in the canvass for

governorship. These last efforts for

reform may not be of the kind referred

to by our political opponents, but

they speak loud praises to the patri-

otic hearts of American citizens. How

does Gov. Tilden's record of re-

form compare with this? The people

will express an opinion on that mat-

ter in October and November.

Throwing Stones.

An attempt is being made by Dem-

ocratic journals to cast odium and dis-

paragement on John C. Ingersoll, of Illi-

nois, who is soon to join in the cam-

paign in this State. The attack is

made against his peculiar religious

views and that he is a blasphemous

man. Exactly what may be the re-

sults of Col. Ingersoll's views we have

not the authentic means of knowing,

and hence shall not do him the in-

justice of giving him a creed in his

absence. But let the words that may

be said of him in this respect be true

or false, the connection between the

religious and political views of any

American citizen? Church and State

are forever separated in this country,

and does not the Constitution recog-

nize the right of every man "to wor-

ship God according to the dictates of

his own conscience"? What right,

then, has any citizen of this Republic

to cast odium on another citizen be-

cause of any peculiar religious views

he may hold? Certain Roman Catho-

lics are actively engaged in this po-

litical campaign, but who is so unfair

as to attempt to prejudice the people

against the free expression of their

political views because of any pecu-

liar views they may entertain in re-

gard to the Virgin Mary, or of the

flesh and blood of Christ, as typified

in the sacramental bread? Senator

Kernan of New York may believe, for

all we should hesitate, on this account,

to refuse to listen to what might have

to say on the present financial ques-

tion. So, Col. Ingersoll may, and

probably does, have so called peculiar

views on the received Christian doc-

trines of to-day and if any one is

curious to know his reasons for his

ideas we believe that the Colonel

would instantly and most willingly

give them. Indeed Col. Ingersoll

claims—and we refuse to question his

sincerity—that he has been asked to

answer these questions in the light

and strength of his human reason, and

undoubtedly he brings the same test

to the examination of the political

questions of the day. Whether re-

ason is a sufficient guide in deciding

the validity of religious belief or not

is a question not now to be discus-

sed, but who will dare deny that it is

to reason and alone, that we turn

in this hour of political tumult and

confusion? The man who appeals to

our reason in these matters, or the

man who appeals to our prejudice

and passion? That party shows its

own weakness when it would attempt

to lessen the force of the argument

of a speaker in this canvass by claim-

ing that he will discuss all questions

in the calm light of reason, candid,

fair, impartial human reason! But

we have no fear for Col. Ingersoll—

he is amply able to take care of him-

self.

The Campaign Republican.

The presidential campaign of 1876

—the centennial campaign—has fair-

ly opened. The political cauldron is

boiling hot and the chances are that

its heat is yet to be increased. But

during all this excitement the RE-
PUBLICAN is going to keep cool. We

believe there is time enough, during

the next three months, to take counsel

together and decide intelligently on

the real issues of this campaign.

But in order to do this we must all

work together, we must all be able to

hear what is said, in other words, we

must all read. Without stopping to

answer the oft-made assertion that

everything printed in newspapers

during a political campaign is a lie,

we shall simply ask the reader, how

are you to determine the truth unless

you read? Newspapers are the great

disseminators of news to-day—noth-

ing can compare with them—and it

is to them that all citizens are in-

debted for their political intelligence.

Campaign speeches and documents are

very good means in popularizing the

political issues of the day, but their

influence at the best is only tempo-

rary. It is to the newspaper, then, that

we must look for that calm, constant

discussion of the politics of to-day,

which is the most potent and lasting

in its effects on the vot. Men may

be moved to enthusiasm by listening

to stirring speeches, but the sober

facts which finally decide their ballot

they get from the weekly perusal of

newspapers. Fully convinced of the

truth of our position we are anxious

to carry it into effect, and we call on

all good citizens, irrespective of party,

to aid us in this enlightening the

cause. He still again ardently sup-

ported the 13th, 14th and 15th amend-

ments to the Constitution when they

were presented to the people for

adoption, and has always been their

constant advocate and defender. And

yet again, he has shown his ability in

the way of reform by defeating, on

three occasions, Allen, Thurman and

Pendleton of Ohio, in the canvass for

governorship. These last efforts for

reform may not be of the kind referred

to by our political opponents, but

they speak loud praises to the patri-

otic hearts of American citizens. How

does Gov. Tilden's record of re-

form compare with this? The people

will express an opinion on that mat-

ter in October and November.

Throwing Stones.

An attempt is being made by Dem-

ocratic journals to cast odium and dis-

paragement on John C. Ingersoll, of Illi-

nois, who is soon to join in the cam-

paign in this State. The attack is

made against his peculiar religious

views and that he is a blasphemous

man. Exactly what may be the re-

sults of Col. Ingersoll's views we have

not the authentic means of knowing,

and hence shall not do him the in-

justice of giving him a creed in his

absence. But let the words that may

be said of him in this respect be true

or false, the connection between the

religious and political views of any

American citizen? Church and State

are forever separated in this country,

and does not the Constitution recog-

nize the right of every man "to wor-

ship God according to the dictates of

his own conscience"? What right,

then, has any citizen of this